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**The Cape May Warbler in Litchfield County, Conn.**—As the Cape May Warbler (*Dendroica tigrina*) is so rarely reported from this State, it may be of interest to record my capture of a male of this species on May 8, 1905, near the village of Litchfield, Conn. It was with a large flock of Black-throated Green Warblers in a row of Norway spruces bordering the cemetery of the village.—E. SEYMOUR WOODRUFF, *New Haven, Conn.*

**A Third Record for the Prairie Warbler in Canada.**—On September 5, 1905, while collecting on the east shore of Point Pelee, Essex County, Ontario, I took a young male Prairie Warbler (*Dendroica discolor*). It is now No. 314 in my collection. This is the third record for Canada, the other two being taken at Toronto, Ont., in 1900.—N. B. KLUGH, *Macdonald Institute, Guelph, Ont.*

**The Carolina Wren a Summer Resident of Ontario.**—On September 5, 1905, while collecting in a thicket on the east shore about two miles from the end of Point Pelee, Essex County, Ont., I secured a young male Carolina Wren (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*). This skin is now No. 315 in my collection, and is the second record for Canada. The first Canadian specimen was taken in February, 1891, at Forest, Ont., by Mr. Montague Smith, and is recorded by mistake as being taken at Mount Forest, Ont., in McIlwraith's 'Birds of Ontario,' p. 392. At the time I collected the specimen above recorded I saw another Carolina Wren. Both were singing and creeping about very rapidly among the underbrush.

On September 6, Mr. P. A. Taverner and I visited the thicket above referred to. Mr. Taverner took a young male which is now No. 299 in his collection, and I secured two fledglings, both males, which are now No. 300 in Mr. Taverner's collection and No. 316 in my collection. Besides those taken we saw another, either an adult or a bird in the first winter plumage.

The two birds first taken were evidently members of an earlier brood, and the two last members of a later brood. The presence of these fledglings constitutes the first breeding record for Canada.—N. B. KLUGH, *Macdonald Institute, Guelph, Ont.*

**First Capture of Townsend's Solitaire (*Myadestes townsendi*) on Long Island, New York.**—A male of this species was captured at Kings Park, November 25, 1905, by Mr. J. A. Weber who kindly put the bird into my hands for identification. It appears to have wandered far from its habitat, the Rocky Mountains, although there is the possibility of its being an escaped cage-bird. While the freshness of plumage and normal length of claws do not preclude this possibility, the species is not, I am told, one that is caged for sale, and the specimen in question seems to have as good a claim to be recorded as have other unexpected waifs in other

localities. A specimen of Townsend's Solitaire has been taken as far east as Illinois, December 16, 1875 (Bull. N. O. C., I, 1876, p. 40), the late date suggesting, as does Mr. Weber's bird, some connection between autumn storms and the wafting eastward of purely accidental western visitors like the one now first recorded for New York.—JONATHAN DWIGHT, Jr., M. D., *New York City*.

**Two Birds New to the Avifauna of Kansas.**—1. GROOVE-BILLED ANI (*Crotophaga sulcirostris*). A single specimen of this species was captured by a farmer near Emporia, in Lyon County, about November 1, 1904. It is in the collection of the Kansas State Normal School and was reported to me by Prof. L. C. Wooster of that institution. This is, I think, the first instance known of the occurrence of this bird north of the Lower Rio Grande in Texas.

2. RED PHALAROPE (*Crymophilus fulicarius*). A single specimen of this species was shot by Edward E. Brown, assistant secretary of the University of Kansas, on November 5, 1905, at Thacher's Lake, about four miles from Lawrence, in Douglas County. A small flock arose from water about one foot in depth among the weeds, emitting a shrill piping cry. Dr. Coues in his 'Birds of the Northwest,' says: "I introduced this species, although it has not yet been found in the Missouri region, as one which unquestionably occurs at times, and in order to complete an account of the family. It is more particularly a maritime bird. . . . It is mentioned by Mr. Wheaton among the birds of Ohio, and by Mr. Ridgway among those of Illinois."

These two additions raise the number of species and varieties of Kansas birds whose actual capture has been verified by me to 349.—FRANCIS H. SNOW, *University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans.*

**Some More Michigan Records.**—PROTHONOTARY WARBLER (*Protonotaria citrea*). A floating newspaper paragraph called my attention to an alleged case of this bird's breeding in a letter box in the city of Battle Creek this summer. On writing for further particulars, I find the report well confirmed. I received an excellent description of the bird from Mrs. Inez Adams, who had many opportunities for observing the bird through the summer, and who forwarded the nest itself to me later. It agrees perfectly with all descriptions of the nest of this species and is, of course, radically different from the structure built by the Yellow Warbler, which is the only bird that could possibly be mistaken for *P. citrea*. The letter box in question was fastened to a veranda post of the residence of Mrs. C. A. La Pierre, No. 35 Coldwater St., and it was by her kindness that I was furnished with the following particulars, and I can do no better than to quote her words.

"About the 16th of May one of the birds came in at the back door and flew through to the parlor, fluttering there against one of the large win-